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**CLEAN VERSION OF AMENDED CLAIMS CONTAINED IN APPLICANT'S
AMENDMENT AND REPLY TO OCTOBER 22, 2002 OFFICE ACTION
AS REQUIRED BY 37 C.F.R. 1.121 (c)(1)(i)**

1. A method of extracting lipid associated sialoprotein from the following body fluids of human subjects having or suspected of having cancer: cerebrospinal fluid, urine, saliva, sputum, peritoneal fluid, pleural fluid and bronchial washings, and determining the amount of lipid associated sialoprotein in a sample of such fluid which comprises the following steps:
 - a) adding to the sample a mixture of a chlorinated lower alkyl hydrocarbon and a lower alkyl alcohol
 - b) mixing the resulting admixture for a suitable period of time to dissolve lipid-bound sialic acid in the sample in the chlorinated hydrocarbon/alcohol mixture;
 - c) centrifuging the mixture at about 6000 rpm to form a substantially clear upper phase;
 - d) separately recovering from the clear upper phase so formed a predetermined volume of the upper phase;
 - e) adding to the predetermined volume of the upper phase an amount of a mixture of an aqueous protein-precipitating agent without any absorbing material, the amount of mixture being effective to cause precipitation of the lipid associated sialoprotein;
 - f) vortexing the resulting admixture;
 - g) centrifuging and recovering the resulting precipitate;
 - h) washing the precipitate in a saline solution;



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- i) centrifuging the resulting mixture;
- j) dissolving the precipitate in water;
- k) adding to the solution a hydrolysis agent;
- l) heating the resulting admixture;
- m) determining the amount of lipid associated sialoprotein present in the solution and thereby the amount present in the fluid sample. (Twice Amended)

17 A method of diagnosing cancer in a human subject which comprises determining the amount of lipid associated sialoprotein in a sample of the subject's cerebrospinal fluid, urine, saliva, sputum, peritoneal fluid, pleural fluid or bronchial washings according to the method of claim 1 and comparing the amount so determined with amounts previously obtained for subjects known to have cancer by use of the method of claim 1. (Twice Amended)

18. A method of diagnosing cancer in a human subject which comprises determining at regular time intervals the amount of lipid associated sialoprotein in a sample of the subject's cerebrospinal fluid, urine, saliva, sputum, peritoneal fluid, pleural fluid or bronchial washings, according to the method of claim 1 and comparing the amounts so determined with amounts previously obtained for the subject by use of the method of claim 1. (Twice Amended)